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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993 and S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993.

At its 3209th meeting, held on 10 May 1993, the Security Council proceeded to the election of a member of the International Court of Justice, pursuant to its resolution 805 (1993) of 4 February 1993, to fill the vacancy which had occurred as a result of the death of Judge Manfred Lachs on 14 January 1993.

As a result of the voting at the same meeting, Mr. Géza Herczegh (Hungary) received the required majority of votes in the Security Council. As Mr. Herczegh also received the required majority of votes in the General Assembly, he was declared elected a member of the International Court of Justice for a term of office expiring on 5 February 1994.

Also, during the week ending 15 May 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16 and S/25070/Add.18; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13 and S/25070/Add.17)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3210th meeting, held on 10 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25746):

"The Security Council, recalling its statement of 21 April 1993 (S/25646) concerning the atrocities and killings in areas north and west of Sarajevo, expresses its grave concern at the major new military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica.

"The Security Council strongly condemns this major military offensive launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units which is totally inconsistent with the signature of the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Bosnian Croat party. The Council demands that the attacks against the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica cease forthwith; that Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area and that all the parties strictly comply with their previous commitments as well as the cease-fire agreed to today between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party.

"The Security Council also expresses its deep concern that the UNPROFOR battalion in the area has been forced under fire to redeploy as a result of this latest offensive and condemns the refusal of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units to allow the presence of United Nations military observers, in particular in the city of Mostar.

"The Security Council once again reiterates its demand that UNPROFOR personnel be allowed unimpeded access throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this particular case, demands that the Bosnian Croat paramilitary units ensure the safety and security of UNPROFOR as well as all United Nations personnel in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. In this connection, the Council expresses its deep concern at the increasingly hostile attitude of Bosnian Croat paramilitary units towards UNPROFOR personnel.

"The Security Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the commitments under the Zagreb agreement of 25 April 1993 (S/25659), to exert all its influence on the Bosnian Croat leadership and paramilitary units with a view to ceasing immediately their attacks particularly in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica. It further calls on the Republic of Croatia to adhere strictly to its obligations under Security Council resolution 752 (1992), including putting an end to all forms of interference and respecting the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council once again reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force and the practice of 'ethnic cleansing'.

"The Security Council remains seized of the matter and is ready to consider further measures to ensure that all parties and others concerned abide by their commitments and fully respect relevant Council decisions."

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23, S/21100/Add.28, S/21100/Add.49, S/21100/Add.50, S/22110/Add.23, S/22110/Add.40, S/22110/Add.49, S/22110/Add.51, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.47 and S/23370/Add.50)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3211th meeting, held on 11 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25693), submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which read as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) should be considered every six months,

Noting the recent communication from the Government of Cyprus to the Secretary-General (S/25647**),

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of early progress towards a political settlement in Cyprus, and also to the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled Buffer Zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming that the present status quo is not acceptable, and concerned that the United Nations should not be entering into open-ended peace-keeping commitments,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/25492);

2. Expresses its appreciation for past voluntary contributions to UNFICYP and for those that have recently been offered for the future;

3. Decides that, with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on or before 15 June 1993 the costs of the Force should be treated as expenses of the Organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Decides also that UNFICYP should be restructured as a first step on the basis of the proposal in paragraphs 16 to 19 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492), with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring in the light of the reassessment referred to in paragraph 5 below;

5. Decides to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP, to include the implications for the Force of progress on confidence-building measures and towards a political settlement, additional to the regular six-monthly consideration of the extension of the Force's mandate provided for in its earlier relevant resolutions, at the latest one year after the adoption of this resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report one month before that reassessment, to cover all aspects of the situation, including confidence-building measures, progress in political negotiations and possible progressive steps towards an observer force based on the proposal described in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492);

7. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement this resolution.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25693) with the following result: the draft resolution received 14 votes in favour to 1 against (the Russian Federation), with no abstentions, and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General

The Security Council considered the item at its 3212th meeting, held on 11 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document S/25745, which had been submitted by France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25745), and adopted it by 13 votes in favour to none against, with two abstentions (China and Pakistan), as resolution 825 (1993).

Resolution 825 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered with concern the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) dated 12 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Council (S/25405) concerning the intention of the Government of the DPRK to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Treaty) and the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (S/25556),

Recalling the Security Council presidential statement of 8 April 1993 (S/25562) in which the members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and, in particular, encourage the IAEA to continue its consultations with the DPRK for proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the DPRK,

Noting in that context the critical importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing the integral role of IAEA safeguards in the implementation of the Treaty and in ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and reaffirming the crucial contribution which progress in non-proliferation can make to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the Joint Declaration by the DPRK and the Republic of Korea (ROK) on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which includes establishment of a credible and effective bilateral inspection regime and a

pledge not to possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities,

Noting that the DPRK is party to the Treaty and has concluded a full-scope safeguards agreement as required by that Treaty,

Having also considered with regret the IAEA Board of Governors' findings contained in its resolution of 1 April 1993 that the DPRK is in non-compliance with its obligations under the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/403), and that the IAEA is not able to verify that there has been no diversion of nuclear materials required to be safeguarded under the terms of the IAEA-DPRK safeguards agreement to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Noting the 1 April 1993 statement by the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, the depositories of the Treaty (S/25515), which questions whether the DPRK's stated reasons for withdrawing from the Treaty constitute extraordinary events relating to the subject-matter of the Treaty,

Noting the letter of reply by the DPRK to the Director-General of the IAEA dated 22 April 1993 which, inter alia, encourages and urges the Director-General to hold consultations with the DPRK on the implementation of the safeguards agreement, noting also that the DPRK has expressed its willingness to seek a negotiated solution to this issue,

Welcoming recent signs of improved cooperation between the DPRK and the IAEA and the prospect of contacts between the DPRK and other Member States,

1. Calls upon the DPRK to reconsider the announcement contained in the letter of 12 March 1993 and thus to reaffirm its commitment to the Treaty;

2. Further calls upon the DPRK to honour its non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty and comply with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA as specified by the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of 25 February 1993;

3. Requests the Director-General of the IAEA to continue to consult with the DPRK with a view to resolving the issues which are the subject of the Board of Governors' findings and to report to the Security Council on his efforts in due time;

4. Urges all Member States to encourage the DPRK to respond positively to this resolution, and encourages them to facilitate a solution;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to consider further Security Council action if necessary.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 17 May 1993 and S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993.

During the week ending 22 May 1993 the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10 and S/25070/Add.14)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3213th meeting, held on 20 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (S/25719) and the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 810 (1993) (S/25784).

The President drew attention to draft resolution S/25803, which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. The President also drew the attention of members of the Council to an oral revision to paragraph 14 of draft resolution S/25803 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (S/25803), as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 826 (1993).

Resolution 826 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1993 (S/25719) and 15 May 1993 (S/25784),

Expressing its strong support for the almost five million Cambodians who, in spite of violence and intimidation, have registered to vote in the election of a constituent assembly, and have broadly and actively participated in the electoral campaign,

Recognizing the great importance of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council (SNC), continuing his invaluable efforts in Cambodia to achieve national reconciliation and restore peace,

1. Approves the reports of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1993 (S/25719) and 15 May 1993 (S/25784);

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the arrangements made by the United Nations for the conduct of the election for the constituent assembly in Cambodia described in the report of the Secretary-General (S/25784);

3. Demands that all the parties abide by the Paris Agreements and give UNTAC the full cooperation required under them;

4. Commends those participating in the election campaign in accordance with the Paris Agreements despite the violence and intimidation in order that the Cambodian people may have an opportunity to choose freely their own government;

5. Deplores all acts of non-cooperation with the Paris Agreements and condemns all acts of violence committed on political and ethnic grounds, intimidation and attacks on UNTAC personnel;

6. Expresses its full support for the measures taken by UNTAC to protect the safety of UNTAC personnel and underlines the need for UNTAC to continue its efforts in this regard;

7. Demands that all parties take all actions necessary to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel throughout Cambodia, and desist from all threats or intimidation against UNTAC personnel and from any interference with them in the performance of their mandate;

8. Expresses its appreciation for the positive efforts and the achievements of UNTAC in preparation for the elections, in respect both of the registration of candidates and parties and of the holding of the electoral campaign, albeit under difficult conditions;

9. Fully supports the decision of the Secretary-General that the election be held as scheduled in accordance with the decision of the SNC endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993);

10. Calls on UNTAC to continue to work in accordance with resolution 810 (1993) to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections;

11. Reaffirms its determination to endorse the results of the election for the constituent assembly provided that the United Nations certifies it free and fair;

12. Reminds all the Cambodian parties of their obligation under the Paris Agreements fully to comply with the results of the election;

13. Warns that the Council will respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honour its obligations;

14. Reaffirms its readiness to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government for all Cambodia and to support subsequent efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace building;

15. Recognizes that the Cambodians themselves bear primary responsibility for the implementation of the Paris Agreements and for the political future and well-being of their own country, and reaffirms that all Cambodian parties are expected to honour their obligations under the Paris Agreements and participate constructively and peacefully in the political process after the election;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report promptly to the Council on the holding and results of the election, including on the conduct of the parties as regards their obligations under the Paris Agreements and, if necessary, to recommend any initiative and/or measures conducive to ensuring their full respect by all parties;

17. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Also, at the 3214th meeting, held on 22 May 1993, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25822):

"The Security Council strongly condemns the shelling on 21 May 1993 of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), during which the Chinese engineering detachment suffered two deaths and seven wounded. It expresses its condolences to the Chinese Government and to the families of the victims; it pays tribute to the latter for their courage and dedication.

"The Security Council takes note of the preliminary report by the Secretariat indicating that the shelling was carried out by the NADK. It requests the Secretary-General to investigate further and to report urgently to the Council.

"The Security Council expresses its strong support for UNTAC in carrying out its mandate within the framework of the Paris Agreements. It strongly condemns all attacks against UNTAC and demands that those responsible cease forthwith all hostile acts against UNTAC and take immediate measures to safeguard the lives and the security of UNTAC personnel.

"The Council recalls the warning contained in its resolution 826 (1993) that it would respond appropriately should any of the parties fail to honour its obligations. It further warns that it will not countenance the use of violence to interfere with or overturn the democratic process in Cambodia and will take further appropriate measures against any of the parties failing to honour its obligations.

"The Security Council also expresses its determination that the election for the constituent assembly should be held on the dates decided by the Supreme National Council and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 810 (1993) and reaffirms its commitment to resolution 826 (1993). The Council calls upon the Cambodian people fully to exercise their right to vote in the forthcoming elections. In this respect, the Council stresses the importance of ensuring the cessation of acts of violence and of all threats and intimidation, as well as of ensuring a neutral political environment in Cambodia."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 17 May 1993 and S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993.

At its 3221st meeting, held in private on 26 May 1993, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1992. The Security Council adopted the draft report unanimously.

Also during the week ending 29 May 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Admission of new Members (see S/7382, S/7564, S/8301, S/8555, S/8815, S/8896, S/9961, S/10121, S/10296, S/10327, S/10351, S/10462, S/10762, S/10770/Add.1, S/10855/Add.25, S/10855/Add.29, S/11185/Add.22, S/11185/Add.23, S/11185/Add.24, S/11185/Add.31, S/11185/Add.32, S/11593/Add.31, S/11593/Add.32, S/11593/Add.33, S/11593/Add.38, S/11593/Add.39, S/11593/Add.41, S/11593/Add.48, S/11935/Add.25, S/11935/Add.33, S/11935/Add.36, S/11935/Add.45, S/11935/Add.46, S/11935/Add.47, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.27, S/12269/Add.29, S/12520/Add.32, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.36, S/13737/Add.7, S/13737/Add.30, S/14326/Add.27, S/14326/Add.38, S/14326/Add.45, S/15560/Add.38, S/16270/Add.7, S/21100/Add.15, S/22110/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/22110/Add.36, S/23370/Add.2, S/23370/Add.3, S/23370/Add.4, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.6, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.20 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.27, S/25070/Add.1 and S/25070/Add.14)

By a noted dated 18 May (S/25793), the Secretary-General circulated the application of Eritrea for admission to membership in the United Nations,

contained in a letter dated 12 May 1993 from the Secretary-General of the Provisional Government of Eritrea to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Security Council considered the application of Eritrea for admission to membership in the United Nations at its 3215th meeting, held on 25 May 1993.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the provisions of rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Security Council referred the application of Eritrea to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

By a note dated 18 May 1993 (S/25796), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 14 May 1993 from the Minister of State of the Principality of Monaco to the Secretary-General.

The Security Council considered the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to membership in the United Nations at its 3216th meeting, held on 25 May 1993.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the provisions of rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Security Council referred the application of the Principality of Monaco to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

At its 3218th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Security Council had before it the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/25841), unanimously recommending to the Council a draft resolution concerning the application of Eritrea for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At that meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, the Security Council adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members as resolution 828 (1993).

Resolution 828 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Having examined the application of Eritrea for admission to the United Nations (S/25793),
>
> Recommends to the General Assembly that Eritrea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members and in order to present its recommendation to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-seventh session,

the Security Council decided to waive the time-limits set forth in the penultimate paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that he would immediately convey the decision of the Security Council recommending the admission of Eritrea to membership in the United Nations to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Security Council (S/25847):

> "The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Eritrea be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to Eritrea on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction Eritrea's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when Eritrea will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

At its 3219th meeting, also on 26 May 1993, the Security Council had before it the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/25842), unanimously recommending to the Council a draft resolution concerning the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to membership in the United Nations.

At that meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, the Security Council adopted without a vote the draft resolution contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members as resolution 829 (1993).

Resolution 829 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Having examined the application of the Principality of Monaco for admission to the United Nations (S/25796),
>
> Recommends to the General Assembly that the Principality of Monaco be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members and in order to present its recommendation to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-seventh session, the Security Council decided to waive the time-limits set forth in the penultimate paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure.

The President stated that he would immediately convey the decision of the Security Council recommending the admission of the Principality of Monaco to

membership in the United Nations to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Security Council (S/25848):

> "The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Principality of Monaco be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Principality of Monaco on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction the Principality of Monaco's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. We look forward to the day in the near future when the Principality of Monaco will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (see S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.40 and S/25070/Add.8; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4 and S/25070/Add.7)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3217th meeting, held on 25 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 808 (1993) (S/25704 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/25826), which had been submitted by France, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25826 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 827 (1993).

Resolution 827 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/25704 and Add.1) pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 808 (1993),

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and especially in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings, massive, organized and systematic detention and rape of women, and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing", including for the acquisition and the holding of territory,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them,

Convinced that in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia the establishment as an ad hoc measure by the Council of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law would enable this aim to be achieved and would contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Believing that the establishment of an international tribunal and the prosecution of persons responsible for the above-mentioned violations of international humanitarian law will contribute to ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed,

Noting in this regard the recommendation by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia for the establishment of such a tribunal (S/25221),

Reaffirming in this regard its decision in resolution 808 (1993) that an international tribunal shall be established for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991,

Considering that, pending the appointment of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992) should continue on an urgent basis the collection of information relating to evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law as proposed in its interim report (S/25274),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Decides hereby to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia between 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Security Council upon the restoration of peace and to this end to adopt the Statute of the International Tribunal annexed to the above-mentioned report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the judges of the International Tribunal, upon their election, any suggestions received from States for the rules of procedure and evidence called for in Article 15 of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

4. Decides that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the Statute of the International Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the Statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute;

5. Urges States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment and services to the International Tribunal, including the offer of expert personnel;

6. Decides that the determination of the seat of the International Tribunal is subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the Netherlands acceptable to the Council, and that the International Tribunal may sit elsewhere when it considers it necessary for the efficient exercise of its functions;

7. Decides also that the work of the International Tribunal shall be carried out without prejudice to the right of the victims to seek, through appropriate means, compensation for damages incurred as a result of violations of international humanitarian law;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to implement urgently the present resolution and in particular to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal at the earliest time and to report periodically to the Council;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, S/10855/Add.16, S/10855/Add.23, S/10855/Add.24, S/10855/Add.29, S/10855/Add.30, S/10855/Add.33, S/10855/Add.41, S/10855/Add.43, S/10855/Add.44, S/11185/Add.14, S/11185/Add.15, S/11185/Add.16, S/11185/Add.21, S/11185/Add.42/Rev.1,

S/11185/Add.47, S/11593/Add.15, S/11593/Add.21, S/11593/Add.29, S/11593/Add.42, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.21, S/11935/Add.42, S/11935/Add.48, S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.21, S/12269/Add.42, S/12269/Add.48, S/12520/Add.10, S/12520/Add.11, S/12520/Add.17, S/12520/Add.21, S/12520/Add.37, S/12520/Add.39, S/12520/Add.42, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.48, S/13033/Add.2, S/13033/Add.16, S/13033/Add.19, S/13033/Add.21, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.34, S/13033/Add.47, S/13033/Add.50, S/13737/Add.15, S/13737/Add.16, S/13737/Add.21, S/13737/Add.24, S/13737/Add.25, S/13737/Add.26, S/13737/Add.33, S/13737/Add.47, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.10, S/14326/Add.11, S/14326/Add.20, S/14326/Add.24, S/14326/Add.28, S/14326/Add.29, S/14326/Add.47, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.8, S/14840/Add.21, S/14840/Add.22, S/14840/Add.23, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.25, S/14840/Add.27, S/14840/Add.30, S/14840/Add.31, S/14840/Add.32, S/14840/Add.33, S/14840/Add.37, S/14840/Add.42, S/14840/Add.48, S/15560/Add.3, S/15560/Add.21, S/15560/Add.29, S/15560/Add.37, S/15560/Add.42, S/15560/Add.45, S/15560/Add.47, S/15560/Add.48, S/16270/Add.6, S/16270/Add.7, S/16270/Add.8, S/16270/Add.15, S/16270/Add.20, S/16270/Add.21, S/16270/Add.34, S/16270/Add.35, S/16270/Add.40, S/16270/Add.47, S/16880/Add.8, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.15, S/16880/Add.20, S/16880/Add.21, S/16880/Add.41, S/16880/Add.46, S/17725/Add.2, S/17725/Add.15, S/17725/Add.21, S/17725/Add.28, S/17725/Add.35, S/17725/Add.38, S/17725/Add.43, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.2, S/18570/Add.21, S/18570/Add.30, S/18570/Add.47, S/19420/Add.2, S/19420/Add.3, S/19420/Add.4, S/19420/Add.18, S/19420/Add.19, S/19420/Add.22 and Corr.1, S/19420/Add.30, S/19420/Add.48, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.4, S/20370/Add.12, S/20370/Add.16, S/20370/Add.21, S/20370/Add.30, S/20370/Add.32, S/20370/Add.37, S/20370/Add.44, S/20370/Add.46, S/20370/Add.47, S/20370/Add.51, S/21100/Add.4, S/21100/Add.21, S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.4, S/22110/Add.21, S/22110/Add.30, S/22110/Add.47, S/23370/Add.4, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.30, S/23370/Add.47 and S/25070/Add.4)

At its 3220th meeting, on 26 May 1993, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 20 November 1992 to 21 May 1993 (S/25809).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/25838), which had been prepared in the course of the Security Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25838 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 830 (1993).

Resolution 830 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/25809),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1993;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Following the voting, the President of the Security Council stated that, in connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF, he had been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Council (S/25849):

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/25809) states, in paragraph 21: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, S/11185/Add.29, S/11185/Add.32, S/11185/Add.34, S/11185/Add.49, S/11593/Add.7, S/11593/Add.8, S/11593/Add.9, S/11593/Add.10, S/11593/Add.23, S/11593/Add.24, S/11593/Add.49, S/11935/Add.23, S/11935/Add.24, S/11935/Add.50, S/12269/Add.24, S/12269/Add.35, S/12269/Add.36, S/12269/Add.37, S/12269/Add.50, S/12520/Add.23, S/12520/Add.45, S/12520/Add.47, S/12520/Add.49, S/13033/Add.23, S/13033/Add.49, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.49, S/14326/Add.22, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.24, S/14840/Add.50, S/15560/Add.24, S/15560/Add.46, S/15560/Add.50, S/16270/Add.17, S/16270/Add.18, S/16270/Add.23, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.23, S/16880/Add.37, S/16880/Add.49, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.49, S/18570/Add.23, S/18570/Add.50, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.50, S/20370/Add.22, S/20370/Add.49, S/21100/Add.10, S/21100/Add.23, S/21100/Add.28, S/21100/Add.49, S/21100/Add.50, S/22110/Add.23, S/22110/Add.40, S/22110/Add.49, S/22110/Add.51, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.47, S/23370/Add.50 and S/25070/Add.19)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3222nd meeting, held on 27 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25831), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25831 and adopted it by 14 votes in favour to none against with one abstention (Pakistan) as resolution 831 (1993).

Resolution 831 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) should be considered every six months,

Noting the recent communication from the Government of Cyprus to the Secretary-General (S/25647),

Noting that both voluntary and assessed methods of contribution are acceptable for United Nations peace-keeping operations and stressing the importance of maximizing voluntary contributions,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the achievement of early progress towards a political settlement in Cyprus, and also to the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled Buffer Zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming that the present status quo is not acceptable, and concerned that the United Nations should not be entering into open-ended peace-keeping commitments,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/25492);

2. Expresses its appreciation for past voluntary contributions to UNFICYP and for those that have recently been offered for the future, which are essential for the continuation of the Force;

3. Stresses the importance of the continuation of voluntary contributions to the Force and calls for maximum voluntary contributions in the future;

4. Decides that, with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on or before 15 June 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Decides also that UNFICYP should be restructured as a first step on the basis of the proposal in paragraphs 16-19 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492), with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring in the light of the reassessment referred to in paragraph 7 below;

6. Underlines the responsibility of the parties for minimizing tension and facilitating the operation of UNFICYP, including through the implementation of confidence-building measures, including that the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus undergo a significant reduction and that a reduction of defence spending be effected in the Republic of Cyprus, as envisaged in its earlier relevant resolutions;

7. Decides to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP at the time of the consideration of the Force's mandate in December 1993, including of the implications of progress on confidence-building measures and towards a political settlement for the future of the Force;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report one month before that reassessment, to cover all aspects of the situation, including confidence-building measures, progress in political negotiations and possible progressive steps towards an observer force based on the proposal described in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25492);

9. Invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement this resolution.

Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29, S/20370/Add.44, S/21100/Add.12, S/21100/Add.15, S/21100/Add.17, S/21100/Add.20, S/21100/Add.22, S/21100/Add.44, S/22110/Add.18, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.39, S/22110/Add.44, S/23370/Add.2, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48, S/25070/Add.6 and S/25070/Add.11)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3223rd meeting, held on 27 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (S/25812 and Add.1 and 2).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25851), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25851 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 832 (1993).

Resolution 832 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General (S/25812 and Add.1 and 2),

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to re-establish peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the observation by the Secretary-General that sixteen months after the cease-fire, the peace process in El Salvador has advanced

significantly and is on course, and that significant progress has also been made towards other principal objectives of the Peace Accords,

Emphasizing that determined efforts are required of both parties to ensure that the remaining problems do not become obstacles to the continuing fulfilment of their undertakings,

Noting that the Government of El Salvador has requested the United Nations to verify the next general elections scheduled to be held in March 1994 and that the Secretary-General has recommended that this request be accepted,

Stressing the necessity, in this as in other peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Welcomes the continuing adaptation by the Secretary-General of the activities and strength of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), taking into account progress made in implementing the peace process;

3. Decides, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report and in accordance with the provisions of resolution 693 (1991), to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), to include the observation of the electoral process due to conclude with the general elections in El Salvador in March 1994, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to this effect;

4. Also decides that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), enlarged in accordance with this resolution, will be extended until 30 November 1993 and that it will be reviewed at that time on the basis of recommendations to be presented by the Secretary-General;

5. Endorses the view of the Secretary-General, contained in his letter of 26 January 1993 to the President of the Security Council (S/25241), that the general elections of March 1994 should constitute the logical culmination of the entire peace process in El Salvador;

6. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to respect and implement fully all the commitments they assumed under the Peace Accords, including, inter alia, those related to the transfer of lands, the reinsertion into civilian society of ex-combatants and war wounded, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission on the purification of the Armed Forces and the Commission on the Truth;

7. Reaffirms its support for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices in the El Salvador peace process;

8. Calls upon both parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in their task of assisting and verifying the parties' implementation of their commitments and requests the parties to continue to exercise utmost moderation and restraint, especially in the former zones of conflict, in order to promote the process of national reconciliation;

9. Urges all States, as well as the international institutions in the fields of development and finance, to contribute generously in support of the execution of the Peace Accords and the consolidation of peace in El Salvador;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the El Salvador peace process and to report on the operations of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), at the latest before the expiry of the new mandate period;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6, S/22110/Add.7, S/22110/Add.8, S/22110/Add.9, S/22110/Add.13, S/22110/Add.14, S/22110/Add.17, S/22110/Add.20, S/22110/Add.24, S/22110/Add.25, S/22110/Add.32, S/22110/Add.37, S/22110/Add.40, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.11, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.34, S/23370/Add.39, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.2 and S/25070/Add.5; see also S/23370/Add.10, S/23370/Add.32 and S/23370/Add.47)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3224th meeting, held on 27 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the letter dated 21 May 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report on the demarcation of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (S/25811 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25852), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25852 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 833 (1993).

Resolution 833 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, and in particular paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 thereof, its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, its resolution 773 (1992) of 26 August 1992, and its resolution 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General dated 2 May 1991 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission (the Commission), the subsequent exchange of letters of 6 and 13 May 1991 (S/22558, S/22592 and S/22593), and the acceptance of the report by Iraq and Kuwait,

Having considered the Secretary-General's letter of 21 May 1993 to the President of the Security Council transmitting the final report of the Commission (S/25811 and Add.1) dated 20 May 1993,

Recalling in this connection that through the demarcation process the Commission was not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but it was simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate for the first time the precise coordinates of the boundary set out in the "Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the Restoration of Friendly Relations, Recognition and Related Matters" signed by them on 4 October 1963, and that this task was carried out in the special circumstances following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the Secretary-General's report for implementing paragraph 3 of that resolution (S/22558),

Reminding Iraq of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991), and in particular paragraph 2 thereof, and under other relevant resolutions of the Council, and of its acceptance of the resolutions of the Council adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which forms the basis for the cease-fire,

Noting with approval the Secretary-General's instruction to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to finalize the realignment of the demilitarized zone with the entire international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait demarcated by the Commission,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's decision to make the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of the physical representation of the boundary, as recommended by the Commission in Section X (c) of its report, until other technical arrangements are established between Iraq and Kuwait for this purpose,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's letter of 21 May 1993 to the President of the Council and the 20 May 1993 report of the Commission (S/25811 and Add.1) enclosed therewith;

2. Welcomes also the successful conclusion of the work of the Commission;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its work on the land part of the boundary as well as the Khor Abdullah or offshore section of the boundary, and welcomes its demarcation decisions;

4. Reaffirms that the decisions of the Commission regarding the demarcation of the boundary are final;

5. Demands that Iraq and Kuwait in accordance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions respect the inviolability of the international boundary, as demarcated by the Commission, and the right to navigational access;

6. Underlines and reaffirms its decision to guarantee the inviolability of the above-mentioned international boundary which has now been finally demarcated by the Commission and to take as appropriate all necessary measures to that end in accordance with the Charter, as provided for in paragraph 4 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 4 of resolution 773 (1992);

7. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping (see S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.43, S/25070, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.13 and S/25070/Add.17; see also S/23370/Add.4)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3225th meeting, held on 28 May 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations among members of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/25859):

"In accordance with its statement of 29 October 1992 (S/24728), the Security Council held a special meeting devoted to the Secretary-General's report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace' (S/24111). This meeting concluded the present stage of the examination of this report by the Council. On this occasion, the Council wishes to express once again its gratitude to the Secretary-General for this report.

"The Security Council recommends that all States make participation in and support for international peace-keeping a part of their foreign and national security policy. It considers that United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with the following operational principles consistent with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations: a clear political goal with a precise mandate subject to periodic review and to change in its character or duration only by the Council itself; the consent of the government and, where appropriate, the parties concerned, save in exceptional cases; support for a political process or for the peaceful settlement of the dispute; impartiality in implementing Security Council decisions; readiness of the Security Council to take appropriate measures against parties which do not observe its decisions; the right of the Security Council to authorize all means necessary for United Nations forces to carry out their mandate and the inherent right of United Nations forces to take appropriate measures for self-defence. In this context, the Security Council emphasizes the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing the mandates of peace-keeping operations as well as relevant decisions of the Security Council and stresses that peace-keeping operations should not be a

substitute for a political settlement nor should they be expected to continue in perpetuity.

"The Security Council has studied thoroughly the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in 'An Agenda for Peace'. It pays tribute to the valuable contributions made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and other relevant bodies of the General Assembly. These discussions and consultations make it possible to formulate more clearly the common priorities of the Member States.

"In the context of the rapid growth in and new approaches to peace-keeping operations, the Security Council commends the initial measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve the capacity of the United Nations in this field. It believes that bold new steps are required and invites all Member States to make their views known to the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General to submit by September 1993 a further report addressed to all the Members of the United Nations containing specific new proposals for further enhancing these capabilities including:

- the strengthening and consolidation of the peace-keeping and military structure of the Secretariat, including creation of a plans and current operations directorate reporting to the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations to facilitate planning and to enhance coordination;

- notification by Member States of specific forces or capabilities which, with the approval of their national authorities, they could make available on a case-by-case basis to the United Nations for the full spectrum of peace-keeping or humanitarian operations; in this context the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's effort to ascertain the readiness and availability of Member States' forces or capabilities for peace-keeping operations and encourages Member States to cooperate in this effort;

- the feasibility of maintaining a limited revolving reserve of equipment commonly used in peace-keeping or humanitarian operations;

- elements for inclusion in national military or police training programmes for peace-keeping operations to prepare personnel for a United Nations peace-keeping role, including suggestions concerning the feasibility of conducting multinational peace-keeping exercises;

- refinement of standardized procedures to enable forces to work together more effectively;

- developing the non-military elements of peace-keeping operations.

"In view of the mounting cost and complexity of peace-keeping operations, the Security Council also requests the Secretary-General in his report to address measures designed to place them on a more solid and durable financial basis, taking into account where appropriate the Volcker-Ogata report and addressing the necessary financial and managerial reforms, diversification of funding, and the need to ensure adequate resources for peace-keeping operations and maximum transparency and accountability in the use of resources. In this context the Council recalls that, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States. It calls upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions.

"The Security Council expresses gratitude to the soldiers and civilians who have served or are serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations. It pays tribute to the courageous nationals of dozens of States who were killed or wounded while fulfilling their duty to the United Nations. It also strongly condemns attacks on United Nations peace-keepers and declares its determination to undertake more decisive efforts to ensure the security of United Nations personnel in the course of fulfilling their duties.

"In accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, the Security Council notes the necessity to strengthen the United Nations potential for preventive diplomacy. It welcomes General Assembly resolution 47/120. It notes with satisfaction the increased use of fact-finding missions. It invites Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant detailed information on situations of tension and potential crisis. It invites the Secretary-General to consider appropriate measures for strengthening the Secretariat capacity to collect and analyse information. The Security Council recognizes the importance of new approaches to prevention of conflicts, and supports preventive deployment, on a case-by-case basis, in zones of instability and potential crisis the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Security Council underlines the close link which may exist, in many cases, between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations and highly appreciates recent efforts by the Secretary-General aimed at further improvement of coordination among Member States and relevant agencies and organizations, including non-governmental organizations. It reiterates, in this context, its concern that humanitarian personnel should have unimpeded access to those in need.

"The Security Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role of regional arrangements and organizations and to coordination between their efforts and those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council welcomes the readiness of Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to cooperate with the United Nations and other Member States by providing their particular resources and capabilities for peace-keeping purposes. The Security Council, acting within the framework of

Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, calls upon regional organizations and arrangements to consider ways and means of enhancing their contributions to the maintenance of peace and security. For its part the Security Council expresses its readiness to support and facilitate, taking into account specific circumstances, peace-keeping efforts undertaken in the framework of regional organizations and arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter. The Security Council looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations.

"The Security Council draws attention to the increasing significance of post-conflict peace-building. The Council is convinced that in present circumstances peace-building is inseparably linked with the maintenance of peace.

"The Security Council stresses the value of high-level meetings of the Security Council and expresses its intention to convene such a meeting on the subject of peace-keeping in the near future."

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 1 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993 and S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993.

During the week ending 5 June 1993 the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.10 and S/25070/Add.17; see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3226th meeting, held on 1 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/25840 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25857), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25857 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 834 (1993).

Resolution 834 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993 and 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993,

Having considered the further report (S/25840 and Add.1) of the Secretary-General dated 25 May 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Gravely concerned at the failure of the talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA held in Abidjan under the auspices of the United Nations and the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with participation of the representatives of the three observer States to the Angolan peace process - Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America - and in particular at the failure to establish a cease-fire,

Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola, with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

1. Decides to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of forty-five days until 15 July 1993 in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the Secretary-General's report (S/25840 and Add.1);

2. Stresses the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

3. Reiterates its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

4. Condemns UNITA for its actions and armed attacks, which have resulted in increased hostilities and which endanger the peace process, and demands that it immediately cease such actions and armed attacks;

5. Welcomes the disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and pertinent Security Council resolutions, deeply regrets UNITA's refusal at the talks to agree to the withdrawal of its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands that it do so;

6. Affirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Strongly appeals to the two parties, and in particular to UNITA, to re-initiate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the earliest establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", further undertakings between the two parties, and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, due account being taken of what was achieved during the discussion of the Abidjan draft protocol;

8. Holds UNITA responsible for the breakdown of the talks and for thereby jeopardizing the peace process, and reaffirms that it will consider all appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Supports fully the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at restoring the peace process and at carrying out the mandate of UNAVEM II under extremely difficult conditions;

10. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which directly or indirectly could jeopardize the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", and urges all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect military assistance or other support to UNITA inconsistent with the peace process;

11. Welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen the humanitarian activities being undertaken by the United Nations system in Angola under the overall coordination of the Special Representative, including the preparation of the United Nations humanitarian assistance plan for Angola, and strongly appeals to the Government of Angola and to UNITA to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's efforts in this field;

12. Calls on all Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond swiftly and generously to the Secretary-General's appeal in implementation of the above-mentioned plan and to accord or increase humanitarian relief assistance to Angola, and encourages the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

13. Reiterates its appeal to both parties strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including to guarantee unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need, and commends in particular the efforts of the Secretary-General and

his Special Representative to establish agreed humanitarian relief corridors;

14. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and the safety of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case before 15 July 1993, a report on the situation in Angola with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

16. Reiterates its readiness to take action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.14 and S/25070/Add.20)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3227th meeting, held on 2 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25876), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25876 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 835 (1993).

Resolution 835 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and especially to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, for their courage, dedication and perseverance in providing the necessary support for the electoral process despite hardships and difficulties,

Paying tribute to the leadership and continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council,

Noting with satisfaction the overwhelming number of Cambodians who demonstrated their patriotism and sense of responsibility in exercising their right to vote,

Endorsing the declaration of the Secretary-General's Special Representative to the Supreme National Council of 29 May 1993 that the conduct of the election had been free and fair (S/25879),

1. Salutes the members of UNTAC particularly those who gave their lives in order to make possible this extraordinary demonstration by the Cambodian people;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to make his report on the election available as soon as possible;

3. Expresses its intention, following certification of the election, to support fully the duly-elected constituent assembly in its work of drawing up a constitution, according to the principles laid down in Annex 5 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia conflict, and establishing a new government for all Cambodia;

4. Calls upon all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the elections and urges them to do all in their power to bring about the peaceful establishment of a democratic government in accordance with the terms of the new constitution;

5. Urges the international community to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16 and S/25070/Add.18; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17 and S/25070/Add.19)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3228th meeting, held on 4 June 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/25870), which had been submitted by France, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/25870 and adopted it by 13 votes in favour to none against with 2 abstentions (Pakistan and Venezuela) as resolution 836 (1993).

Resolution 836 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming in particular its resolutions 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993 and 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993, which demanded that certain towns and their surrounding areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be treated as safe areas,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Condemning military attacks, and actions that do not respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating its alarm at the grave and intolerable situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina arising from serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming once again that any taking of territory by force or any practice of "ethnic cleansing" is unlawful and totally unacceptable,

Commending the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Croat party for having signed the Vance-Owen Plan,

Gravely concerned at the persistent refusal of the Bosnian Serb party to accept the Vance-Owen Plan and calling upon that party to accept the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in full,

Deeply concerned by the continuing armed hostilities in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina which run totally counter to the Peace Plan,

Alarmed by the resulting plight of the civilian population in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular in Sarajevo, Bihac, Srebrenica, Gorazde, Tuzla and Zepa,

Condemning the obstruction, primarily by the Bosnian Serb party, of the delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Determined to ensure the protection of the civilian population in safe areas and to promote a lasting political solution,

Confirming the ban on military flights in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, established by resolutions 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, 786 (1992) of 10 November 1992 and 816 (1993) of 31 March 1993,

Affirming that the concept of safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in resolutions 819 (1993) and 824 (1993) was adopted to respond to an emergency situation, and noting that the concept proposed by France in document S/25800 and by others could make a valuable contribution and should not in any way be taken as an end in itself, but as a part of the Vance-Owen process and as a first step towards a just and lasting political solution,

Convinced that treating the towns and surrounding areas referred to above as safe areas will contribute to the early implementation of that objective,

Stressing that the lasting solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be based on the following principles: immediate and complete cessation of hostilities; withdrawal from territories seized by the use of force and "ethnic cleansing"; reversal of the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" and recognition of the right of all refugees to return to their homes; and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting also the crucial work being done throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and the importance of such work continuing,

Determining that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls for the full and immediate implementation of all its relevant resolutions;

2. Commends the Peace Plan for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as contained in document S/25479;

3. Reaffirms the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by the use of force and the need to restore the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Decides to ensure full respect for the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993);

5. Decides to extend to that end the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to enable it, in the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993), to deter attacks against the safe areas, to monitor the cease-fire, to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the

Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to participating in the delivery of humanitarian relief to the population as provided for in resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992;

6. Affirms that these safe areas are a temporary measure and that the primary objective remains to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow all persons displaced from their homes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to their homes in peace, beginning, inter alia, with the prompt implementation of the provisions of the Vance-Owen Plan in areas where those have been agreed by the parties directly concerned;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation, inter alia, with the Governments of the Member States contributing forces to UNPROFOR:

(a) To make the adjustments or reinforcement of UNPROFOR which might be required by the implementation of the present resolution, and to consider assigning UNPROFOR elements in support of the elements entrusted with protection of safe areas, with the agreement of the Governments contributing forces;

(b) To direct the UNPROFOR Force Commander to redeploy to the extent possible the forces under his command in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Calls upon Member States to contribute forces, including logistic support, to facilitate the implementation of the provisions regarding the safe areas, expresses its gratitude to Member States already providing forces for that purpose and invites the Secretary-General to seek additional contingents from other Member States;

9. Authorizes UNPROFOR, in addition to the mandate defined in resolutions 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and 776 (1992), in carrying out the mandate defined in paragraph 5 above, acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties or to armed incursion into them or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys;

10. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 of resolution 816 (1993), Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 above;

11. Requests the Member States concerned, the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR to coordinate closely on the measures they are taking to implement

paragraph 10 above and to report to the Council through the Secretary-General;

12. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the Council, for decision, if possible within seven days of the adoption of the present resolution, on the modalities of its implementation, including its financial implications;

13. Further invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, not later than two months after the adoption of the present resolution, a report on the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution;

14. Emphasizes that it will keep open other options for new and tougher measures, none of which is prejudged or excluded from consideration;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter, and undertakes to take prompt action, as required.